

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE SETS PACE FOR COUNTRY IN ENDORSEMENT OF ARBITRATION

Great Gathering of All Honolulu Listens to Speeches.

FRATERNITY PLEDGED

English and Americans Lend Emphasis to Unity.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

With every seat occupied and with every available foot of space filled with eager participants, the Hawaiian Opera House last night reechoed again and again to the acclamation of the peace-seekers, as with due formality and ceremony, Honolulu and Hawaii pledged themselves to Anglo-Saxon fraternity. Not only was the building itself taxed to its fullest capacity, but every exit, every door, was thrown open and knots of those who arrived too late gathered about each until the services were over, listening to the speechmaking and joining in the singing.

The audience was formed of many nationalities and many races desiring to help their mite towards assisting the greatest world move of modern times and of seeing the fraternity that exists in the Crossroads of the Pacific made universal, wherever the English language is spoken.

Chairman's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Interest in the proposed treaty of arbitration now pending between the United States and Great Britain has been growing from the day the announcement was made that such a treaty was proposed, and recently a call was made by a number of residents of this city for a preliminary meeting to consider the advisability of holding a joint mass meeting of American and British residents to express approval and endorsement of the measure.

Following the action taken at this preliminary meeting a committee of ten members, composed of American and British residents, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and as a result of the work of the committee, and assisted by others who were made members of subcommittees, the meeting tonight has been called.

The preamble of the proposed treaty is as follows: "The Governments of the United States and Great Britain, finding it advisable and humane to settle all differences which may arise in the future without resort to force in order to preserve order and peace in conformity with existing arbitration treaties and understandings, hereby agree to consider and enforce a settlement of all questions involving the vital interests, independence and honor of the two high contracting parties by means of arbitration and peace, under such conditions, and for such period of time as shall hereinafter be fixed."

The suggestion of entering into such a treaty by these two great governments has been met by spontaneous and enthusiastic response from the people of both nations, and the subject is one of such import and the treaty, if ratified, will be so far reaching in its effects, that the calling of this meeting to voice our approbation, and the assembling of ourselves together upon this day, is most fitting. The subject is one for thanksgiving and praise.

While the decision of the matter is with those directing the affairs of the governments of these two nations, it is proper and seemly that not only individuals, but communities, should join in expressing their endorsement and approval. Not only should men express their individual approbation, but English and American people of communities all over the world should join in a mighty chorus of commendation, forming a volume of approval which shall not only be heard by those who are directly responsible for the action to be taken, but shall reach every hamlet and hearthstone throughout the whole world.

The desire for peace and happiness is inherent in the human heart. One of the oldest records of the creation tells us that at the foundation of the world "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," and we read of the mountains and hills "singing," and the trees of the field "clapping their hands," all of which is emblematic of peace and happiness. And later when the Great Teacher came a multitude of the heavenly host proclaimed, "On earth peace, good will toward men!" Every step which is made towards the accomplishment of peace for the world should be heralded with joy.

Much progress has been made in efforts to mitigate the evils of war, and looking to the final accomplishment of universal peace, but so effort of modern times has so profoundly stirred the hearts of men as the proposal of unlimited arbitration now before the people of the United States of America and of Great Britain.

The committee is to be congratulated in having obtained the consent of Mr. Walter G. Smith and Mr. T. Clive Davies to address us tonight.

I now take pleasure in introducing Mr. Smith who will speak to us, and present a resolution which has been prepared by the committee.

Presented Resolution.

As you have indicated, it will be my pleasant duty tonight to offer a resolution expressing the hope of the British



WALTER G. SMITH.

Spokesman for the American residents of Honolulu and mover of the arbitration resolution at yesterday's British-American meeting.

and American people of Honolulu that the two great English-speaking nations which have kept the peace with each other for nearly a hundred years, may now make covenant that, whatever differences may arise between them in future, this true of kindred and of civilization shall not be broken nor dissolved.

There is much, sir, that is peculiarly fit in a gathering for such a purpose on this soil. Most of the crucial events in the annals of Hawaii hark back either to Englishmen or Americans—to one or the other great branch of our common race. It was a British seafarer who put Hawaii on the world's map. It was another who prepared the way to the civilized uses of our soil. Then came American missionaries with the Christian religion and an American jurist with the codes of civilized law. The commerce and staple industries of Hawaii were created and developed by the people of both countries. For a little while the British flag waved here; the American flag remains over this as an outpost of Anglo-Saxon power. And all this debt of origin is recorded in our own territorial flag—the flag with the cross of St. George and the stripes of union blended into one pledge of fraternity and peace. (Applause.) And so, sir, it is fitting, that we of Hawaii should take a keen and hopeful interest in anything likely to bring the greater communities of Englishmen and Americans together in that natural and peaceable co-operation which, without the need of formal compacts, we have accomplished among ourselves.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us not forget that the proposal to arbitrate all future differences between the United States and the British Empire, is not a forced and dubious experiment. We are not here to see if we can mix oil and water or kindle iron and rock into a lamp for our feet. It is as natural now for our people to deal with each other in a friendly spirit as it is to utter the same speech, to read the same Bible, to obey the same common law, to worship the same God and to love the same simple and wholesome things of life. Expediency has no part in this high plan. We may go our separate ways, if need be, safely and without fear or self-reproach. But it is in the nature of things that we of the common family should draw together. Was it not this pride of race, this fellowship of spirit, this common footing in good will that made the staunch old Yankee commodore go to the aid of a stricken British ship in a quarrel not his own saying, "Blood is thicker than water?" that caused the wrecked American sailors in the Apian hurricane—men on the brink of death—to man their tattered rigging and cheer the seamen of the Queen as they fought their way to safety? (Enthusiastic applause.)

Admiral Mahan reveals a diplomatic secret when he says that continental Europe would have hindered our war with Spain but for England's refusal to join the compact and her threat to oppose it. Again blood was thicker than water! And if we Americans had held a hundred grievances against the Mother country then all would have vanished when, in a crisis at Manila, when an alien admiral thought to interfere with the American naval operations there and asked a British captain what he would do in such event, the latter answered like a fellow Anglo-Saxon, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and let the stranger know that he should take his orders from the American commander. (Storm of applause.)

Joint Inheritances.

Natural for such people to come together in a pact of peace? Why, sir, it would be unnatural if they did not! The British Empire and the United States—why, what is there to sever them? Their people both inherit the Magna Charta, they own the common speech of Milton and Shakespeare, they sing the same songs, the Scriptures of King James belong to both. Their civilizing mission is the same; they are all free men under governments of their own choosing. They think alike; their ambitions are alike; their methods of ruling themselves differ only in form but not in basic democracy. Ladies and gentlemen, between such nations there can logically be none but family differences to be settled amicably and for the common good, at the family fire.

Let me show how deep the spirit of brotherhood is; how it has stayed the mailed hand even in the midst of war; and of differences hardly less acute. We Americans began the war of 1812 and ended on one of two occasions we were told by the land commanders. Then came a time when Great Britain began the war to the war to an end. Let me show how deep the spirit of brotherhood is; how it has stayed the mailed hand even in the midst of war; and of differences hardly less acute. We Americans began the war of 1812 and ended on one of two occasions we were told by the land commanders. Then came a time when Great Britain began the war to the war to an end. Let me show how deep the spirit of brotherhood is; how it has stayed the mailed hand even in the midst of war; and of differences hardly less acute. We Americans began the war of 1812 and ended on one of two occasions we were told by the land commanders. Then came a time when Great Britain began the war to the war to an end.

Napoleon had ceased; her immense fleet was free from the continental blockade; her soldiers were back from Belgium and Spain; the Duke of Wellington was on waiting orders. England might have taken all our feeble ports and brought an army to occupy them; but she met our commissioners half way, signed a treaty that brought peace with honor to both nations and did not ask one single cent of indemnity.

Again in 1863 she had a chance to make war over the Trent affair and a strong party at home wanted her to do so, and even the ministry seemed to sympathize. The time was most critical for us. We were in the midst of civil war; but the common people of Great Britain were for peace, and when it was time for the British government to act one way or the other, Her Majesty the Queen, God bless her memory—and never did majesty more become the greatest of human thrones—raised her imperial hand and said to her prime minister, "Write the United States government a pacific letter"—and every sane Englishman honored her for it.

When our turn came to be magnanimous we also met the tests of brotherhood. Our civil war was over. We had many and sore grievances because the shipping lords of England had built cruisers for the Confederate use, and our commerce was no more. That was the time of our temptation, for the United States had over 1,000,000 men in arms and more cannon aloft than any other power. There lay unfortified Canada to serve as the indemnity we asked; a continental area large enough to recompense us for all the material costs of the Civil War. Like England, after the Trent affair, we had our war party; but the government of the United States, never so powerful for offense, disdained her armies, dismantled her ships, and left her claims of indemnity to be decided by a tribunal of arbitration. Once again blood was proved to be thicker than water; once more our Anglo-Saxon brotherhood paused on the brink of temptation with swords half-drawn, looked into the eyes of its kindred and clasped hands.

Triumph of Example.

Let us take a broader survey and think of the effect of this treaty upon the rest of the world—the bearing of our action upon the policies of other nations. In these days of trade and industry peace may be made as infectious as war ever was in the age of armed conquest. All it needs is a great example. Don't you believe that peace is catching? Then what of Japan, fresh from her triumphs, asking to be the next to sign the arbitration treaty? And don't we all know that, if the treaty comes to pass and the lists are opened, some of the powers of continental Europe will hasten to affix their names also and draw their first long breath in doing it? (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, the times are ripe for peace. Peace is the only way out for overburdened nations. All Europe is weary of preparing for the next war. The people do not know where the money is coming from to pay the debt already massed, nor can their rulers tell them. Vastly increased numbers are pressing on the means of subsistence. Prices are rising the world over. There are more poor. Socialism is gaining ground. Do the warlords think that under these conditions it is quite safe to go on grinding the faces of the poor, to wring more gold from the hard hands of peasants, to exact more blood for drachmas? My friends war cannot go on forever. It is not in the economy of the world; it is not in the order of the universe where all is law. The day is at hand for nobler and saner things, and when the rest of the world sees two invincible nations uniting for peace, will it not take the lesson home that these powers make it possible for all others to have peace also; that they, if they choose, could stop the barbarism of war. These powers jointly hold the strategic positions of the globe; they fix the price of money; they have the best reasons and the best means to safeguard the routes of trade, to keep ports open, to save debtor nations from being despoiled by stronger ones. Their united fiat will be the last word. When the rest of the world realizes all this I feel, don't you? that the day foreseen by the Jewish prophet when spears shall be turned into pruning hooks will be very near and that just before we wait the hour prefigured in the vision of the laureate when—

The war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled In the parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I now offer the resolution of the evening: Resolved, That this meeting of American and British residents of Honolulu cordially welcomes the proposal that the United States of America shall enter into a general Treaty of unlimited arbitration with the British Empire, and it urges on the Senate of the United States the approval and ratification of this most desirable and important measure, believing that such a Treaty would materially promote the peace of the World and further the best interests of these two great Nations.

I move the adoption of this resolution and hope the response may be unanimous. (Prolonged applause.)

Frequently hailed by applause during the address, it was the signal for thunderous acclamation which had not yet died away when the audience was on its feet singing, "O God, Our Help."

Mr. Davies introduced.

After the last note of the hymn and the last murmur had died away, the chairman introduced the second speaker of the evening, T. Clive Davies, who rose to second Mr. Smith's motion.

Resolution Seconded.

Mr. Davies said, in part: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—A firm to second the resolution which has been so ably moved by my eloquent

colleague, Mr. Smith. He came here to speak on behalf of you who represent the nation, of which these islands are a part, and it has fallen to my privilege to come here on behalf of my fellow countrymen of Great Britain, to say with what unanimity they appreciate the international character of this meeting and their sense of the greatness of the opportunity and the fact that the outcome can only be a cementing of that friendship to which it is a producer.

"There is a special fitness for us here in Hawaii to be gathering jointly in support of so great a measure. He must indeed be an unsophisticated malihini who failed to observe, as he looked over our town on last Tuesday to see the city dotted with not only the Stars and Stripes but the ensigns also of nearly every other nation, to realize that we are in a remarkable degree a community representing all the great nations of the earth, and although those gathered here tonight represent mainly the two nations to which this measure appertains, would it not be a mistake to think that the eyes of our friends and fellow residents are not looking with earnestness upon what shall be so great a blessing to the world.

"It is only fitting that when we look back as we do to a common origin, with a legacy of a common literature, common law and common ideals, that we should realize that providence has cast upon us the responsibility of getting together for the consideration of this great subject, because providence has made it easier for us. If we were not true to that responsibility the earth would suffer and we would suffer.

Particularly Fitting.

"The mere fact that we are here standing shoulder to shoulder in an effort to do something of this nature in Hawaii, makes it particularly fitting that this small island country of ours should be among the first to express itself on this great question that is before us, and I deem it a particularly gracious action for those who are responsible, primarily, for it, to invite us who represent the country on the other side of the Atlantic, not only to hear what has so forcefully been said, but also to join in supporting the resolution. (Applause.)

"I now ask you what are the factors that are compelling us to give the most serious consideration to this subject? First, I should say, is the terrible wastefulness and the unproductive expenditures for war. During the financial year in 1910, the United States spent \$462,000,000, the equivalent of \$5 per capita of the population, in armaments, defense, and by that I include the expenses of the army and navy, pension fund and charges of the national debt. In the same period England expended \$42,000,000, the equivalent of \$11 per capita of her population. This goes on and there is no abatement and no sign that it shall cease. That is the chief factor that should compel us to consider the measure.

"Secondly there is the pity of it all. When nations come to the point upon which they disagree, they are now compelled to fall back upon the arbitrament of war and its legacy of hate. Is it not absolutely necessary that the nations should take note of the increase of cost of living and the ever increasing burden of these armies?"

Birth of Treaty.

Mr. Davies then went into an explanation of the response of Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons to the announcement of President Taft concerning arbitration. President Taft made his pronouncement in December, at a meeting of a society held in Washington, in which he uttered the statement concerning the question of the adjustment of difficulties, the President stating it would be a long step forward to establish the same system and the due process of law which exists between two individuals at law.

"I don't move swiftly," continued Mr. Davies, "and already concrete proposals have been presented to the two governments, proposals for establishing, if I may be pardoned for using the term, a supernational court of the world. Perhaps it may not at once be possible to carry all this into effect, but it would be a mistake to suppose that these proposals have been launched unexpectedly."

He told of difficulties through which the proposals must pass, particularly the opposition of the ultra-conservatives. It was not a board of arbitration, but a court of justice. Questions of honor and territory are to be considered. If a court could be established with the undoubted knowledge that justice will be done, then only can the object be accomplished. It is hoped it will be. He spoke of a long series of 250 arbitrations settled in this manner and gave this as an example of what the proposed court can do for the two nations. He stated that President Taft had touched the world by his action. It was a wonderful action, rising above the restless trouble of party dissension to bring forward this great subject which has been sown on fruitful soil.

Pays Tribute.

Mr. Davies paid a high tribute to Sir Edward Grey, a man as he said, held in the highest regard and respect, and when a word goes from him it may be taken by the people of the world as the highest expression that England can give. Mr. Davies stated that he recognized this matter must be submitted to our statesmen, and we recognize that the parliament of Great Britain and the congress of the United States must approve of it.

The speaker read from a portion of Ruskin's works, from an address which was made in 1895, before the cadets of the Royal College at Woolwich, which had a strong bearing on questions of war and peace. Mr. Davies stated that if we are to have no war, we should not sink back into a life of ease. He asked the audience what it proposed to do in considering these proposals. "Is it to remove the clog from the wheels of trade?"

He paid a tribute to H. P. Baldwin during his address, stating that during his long life among various races, his association with his employees had proven one thing and that was "might is right." And that was the spirit which must permeate the people in preventing this measure to the two countries.

"There must be an allegiance behind the interests, and the agreement to



T. CLIVE DAVIES.

Who seconded the motion to adopt the resolution, representing the British residents of Honolulu.

quired, for its success, such allegiance," he concluded. (Applause.)

As Mr. Davies resumed his seat, the Chairman rose to put the motion.

Resolutions Pass.

"You have heard the resolution as moved by Mr. Smith and seconded by Mr. Davies," he said. "All those in favor of this resolution will please arise. (There was a rustle in the audience, which rose as one, silently and swiftly.) All have risen. There is no need to put the negative."

The enthusiasm of the audience found vent finally for its feeling and greeted the unanimity with wild applause, still clinging as it swung into the strains of the peace hymn; after a second resolution had been introduced by George W. Smith. As they closed, Bishop Restarick stepped to the front and uttered the benediction and then the audience was off in song once more, singing, standing, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King." English voices blending with American in the former as readily as the Americans lent emphasis to the swing of the latter, and all closing with "Auld Lang Syne."

As the meeting closed, the audience stood irresolute after the last word, uncertain whether or not this was the end, some one in the rear of the hall roared "Three Cheers for the King." Every body, English sailors and officers led by the Americans paid their tribute to England's King, and when the call for "Three Cheers for the President" was given it was as readily and as enthusiastically answered by hosts and guests alike, visitor, stranger, malihini and kamaaina.

SEVERAL SALOONS CLOSED BY BOARD

NEW RULE FOR DETECTION OF BLIND PIGS—MANY APPLY FOR LICENSE INSPECTORSHIP.

The board of license commissioners for this island at its meeting last Thursday decided to emulate the example set by the Oahu board in an attempt to annihilate the blind pigs by compelling the wholesale houses here to show their books to the license inspector. The step was taken by the adoption of the following resolution, says the Hilo Tribune.

"Be it resolved by the board of license commissioners in and for the county of Hawaii, T. H., that all licensees of the first class shall keep a complete record of all sales, whether cash or credit, and

"Be it further resolved that the license inspector, or the members of the board of license commissioners, shall have the same access to all books and records, as is required by the U. S. Internal revenue authorities."

"That is, one of the conditions on which we are issuing these licenses," said Chairman Moir. "If any one has any objection, he can make it now."

There was not a murmur. Moir then asked the wholesalers present to say whether they were going to comply.

"Personally, I am," said Manager Austin of Peacock & Co.

"Speaking for the Serrao Liquor Co.," said R. E. Tait, "I can say that the rule is entirely satisfactory to us."

The burning question of the appointment of a license inspector was not settled, much to the disappointment of the numerous applicants, action being deferred until the next meeting of the board, at the end of July. The applicants were as follows: Henry S. Overend, at one time deputy sheriff for Hilo and later on for Hanalei; Otto Rose, the well-known politician and plumber of Hilo; George F. Richardson, candidate for county treasurer last year; R. C. Bayless, representative of the internal revenue department at the Serrao distillery; D. Forbes, who was at one time manager of the Kukuihaele plantation; J. E. Schubert, who is well known in Hilo, and O. T. Shipman, who was for years the supervisor from Kauai.

M'NAMARAS MAY BE FORCED TO PLEADINGS

FOR ANGELES, July 10.—John and James McNamara, accused of complicity in the blowing up of the Times office here last October, will be arraigned in court today. If their motions to quash the indictments against them made on Friday, are overruled, they will plead to charges of murder.

TO INQUIRE INTO TRANSFER OF LAND

Congress Wants to Know About Change in Alaska.

TO KILL AMENDMENTS

Rural Mail Carriers to Get an Increase in Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Alaskan lands will again be the subject of interest in congress today when it is proposed to start an inquiry regarding the President's transfer of forest lands in Alaska to the public domain.

Another inquiry expected to begin today will be by the House committee as to the expenditures of the interior department. The state department investigation brought forth a number of irregularities, and members of the committee intend to make a most thorough inquiry as to the interior department.

Amendments Doomed.

The amendments to the Canadian reciprocity agreement introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa, will be acted upon by the senate today and it is stated that every one of them will probably be defeated.

The latest of those amendments is that in regard to the entry of meat free of duty, which has already been reported upon adversely by the committee.

Rural Carriers Get Raise.

Beginning today more than 40,000 rural mail carriers will be given a raise in salaries from \$900 to \$1000 a year. This will mean a total expenditure in salaries alone of \$40,000,000 a year for rural delivery, an increase of \$4,000,000 a year.

The increase in salaries is given as extra compensation for the added work entailed by the extension of the parcels post.

BUSY DAYS FOR THEIR MAJESTIES IN DUBLIN TOWN

DUBLIN, Ireland, July 10.—Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, attended services at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. The great building was packed. Wherever Their Majesties went they were followed by crowds of the enthusiastic populace.

Today His Majesty will receive addresses at Dublin Castle and hold a levee, while the Queen will receive an address from the women of Ireland and later will visit the Coombe hospital. This afternoon Their Majesties will visit the Leopardstown race course.

This evening will be held a state banquet at the castle and afterwards the King will hold a chapter of the order of St. Patrick.

N. E. A. CONVENTION TO OPEN TODAY—FIGHT?

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The convention of the National Educational Association opens in this today with an attendance of 10,000 delegates from all parts of the world. It took sixty special trains to bring the delegates here from the various sections of the country. Great interest is being excited by the rumor that there is a fight in anticipation over the report of the nominating committee.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Destructive fires here yesterday caused a loss of \$500,000, when bars in the packing district were burned and 263 horses perished, also when a furniture warehouse was burned with a loss of \$100,000.

MEXICAN POLITICS LIVELY.

OAXACA, Mexico, July 10.—A fierce political riot broke out here yesterday, during a meeting, between partisans of rival candidates for governor of the state of Oaxaca, with the result that eight were killed and fifteen injured before the disturbances could be quelled.

A HOME NECESSITY.

There is one medicine that every family should be provided with and especially during the summer months, viz. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed. It cures colic and never fails to give relief. Can you afford to be without it? For sale by all druggists. Beware, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.